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## I. KNEIFFIELLA ASPERA.

*Thelephora aspera* Pers. Mycol. Europ. 1: 153. (excl. icon.) 1822.

*Thelephora setigera* Fr. Elenchus, 1: 208. 1828.\*

*Kneiffia setigera* Fr. Epicrisis, 529. 1836-1838.

For this species which is the type of the genus, Fries adopts a name of his own, but at the same time cites in the synonymy an earlier name by Persoon, which it is proper to restore to its place in the necessary change of the genus.

## 2. KNEIFFIELLA CANDIDISSIMA.

*Kneiffia candidissima* B. & Rav. Grevillea, 1: 147. 1873.

## 3. KNEIFFIELLA TESSULATA.

*Kneiffia tessulata* B. & C. Grevillea, 1: 147. 1873.

The first named species appears to have a rather widespread distribution in the United States and Europe. The other two appear from present information to be southern in distribution, though much is still to be desired in regard to them.

Calkins reports *Kneiffia ambigua* Karst. from Florida (Journ. Mycol. 3: 70), but I have seen no specimens.

March 9, 1897.

An undescribed Species of *Kallstroemia* from New Mexico.

BY ANNA MURRAY VAIL.

## KALLSTROEMIA BRACHYSTYLIS.

A diffuse herb; stems prostrate, branched, slightly enlarged or swollen and very brittle at the nodes, sparingly pubescent with short appressed slightly twisted hairs, and fewer longer spreading cilia; stipules lanceolate to ovate-lanceolate, 4-5 mm. long, ciliate, at length caducous; petioles shorter than the leaflets; leaves 2-5 cm. long; leaflets 3-4 pairs, 6-15 mm. long, obliquely oblong or oval-oblong, slightly falcate, obtuse, or some of the lower ones acutish, ciliate on the margin above with somewhat stiff white hairs, paler, hirsute when young, at length glabrous beneath, the basal leaflets

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\*I cite the usual date given by Pritzel, Saccardo and others without the means at hand of verification. In my copy of Fries Systema, the "Elenchus" is bound in with volumes 1 and 2 and bears on the title page the date 1830 and the same title as the original Systema with the addition of "Supplementa voluminis, primi."

usually much smaller than the terminal ones; flowering peduncle 6 mm. long (or longer?), in fruit 1.5–2 cm. long, enlarged below the calyx; sepals lanceolate, caducous before maturing of the fruit; corolla orange-yellow, less than 1 cm. broad; fruit minutely pubescent, splitting into 10 1-seeded bony cocci, each with 2–4 very short obtuse tubercles or excrescences on the back, the persistent style 1–2 mm. long, very short and obtuse.

Mesa near Las Cruces, New Mexico, alt. 3900 feet. Collected by E. O. Wooton, August 12, 1895.

"New Mexico" C. Wright, no. 912, 1851, in Herb. Columbia University?

A species intermediate between *K. Californica* and *K. maxima*. It has the leaf form and general appearance of the latter species, the small flowers (though of a darker orange-yellow) and the caducous sepals of *K. Californica*. The specimen of Wright's collection, referred to above, is probably this species, but is too immature for certain determination; the young fruit has the short stout obtuse style which is one of the prominent characters of *K. brachystylis*.

To this species may possibly be referred a specimen from Guaymas, Mexico, collected by Dr. Edward Palmer, no. 107, 1887, and catalogued by Dr. Watson as *Tribulus maximus* var. in Proc. Am. Acad. 24:43, but the fruit is too young for entirely satisfactory comparison.

## New West Indian Fungi.

By J. B. ELLIS AND F. D. KELSEY.

The species here described were collected by Mr. A. E. Ricksecker, in the Island of St. Croix, Danish West Indies, January and February, 1896.

### ASTERINA COLUBRINAE Ell. & Kelsey.

On leaves of *Colubrina reclinata*, no. 26.

Hypophyllous. Perithecia scattered, superficial, discoid, orbicular, grayish black, 200–275  $\mu$  diam., without any distinct mycelium; asci obovate, short-stipitate, 18–21  $\times$  14–15  $\mu$ , without paraphyses, 8-spored; sporidia irregularly arranged, clavate, oblong, uniseptate, only slightly constricted, hyaline, 7–8  $\times$  2–2½  $\mu$ .